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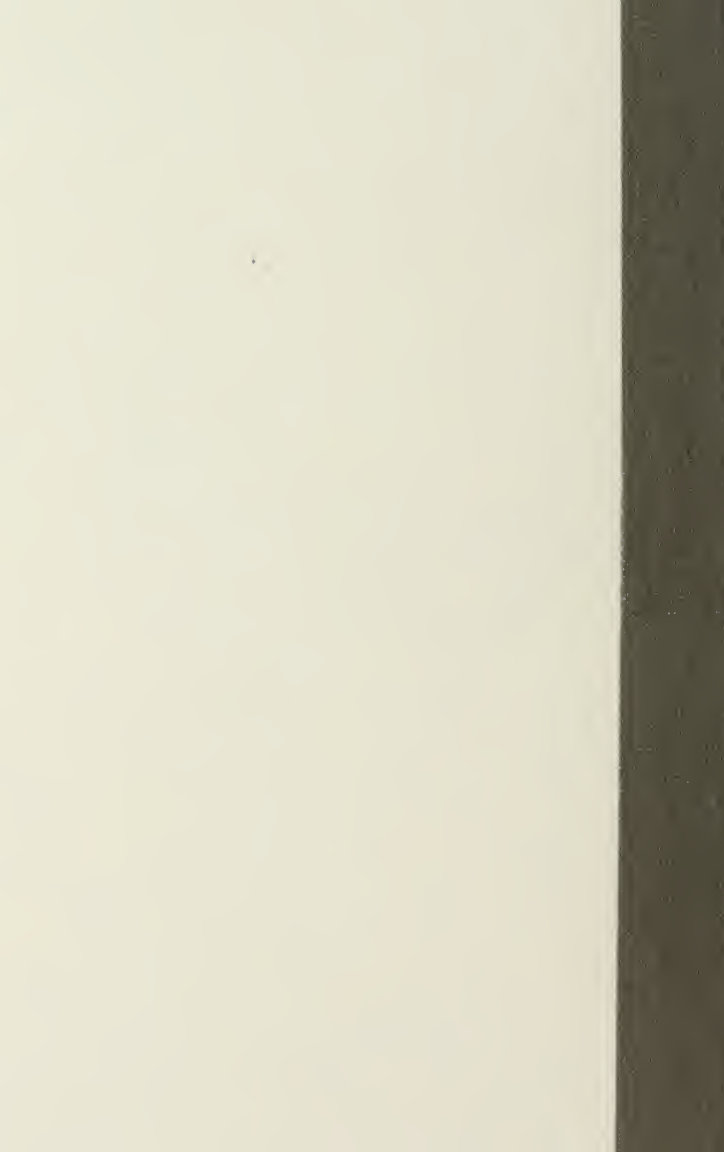
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SONOMA COUNTY



WINE LIBRARY

— SONOMA COUNTY LIBRARY —



# How Prohibition Would Affect California

1916

Price 10 Cents

Issued by the  
California Grape Protective Association  
San Francisco, California

## HAVE YOU REGISTERED ?

**I**F YOU have not registered since January 1, 1916, register at once.

Registration last year, or the year before, is worthless this year, as every voter in California must register every two years, and this year, 1916, is the year for fresh registration.

The entire anti-prohibition vote must be brought out next November to defeat the two proposed prohibition amendments to the State Constitution, and the majority must be so overwhelming that those bent on destroying the viticultural industry of California will be discouraged from making further attacks.

### Get registered without delay.

In order to become a registered voter, eligible to cast a vote against prohibition at the general election in November, it is necessary to be an American citizen; a resident in the State one year, in the county ninety days and in the precinct thirty days.

Wednesday, August 9, is the last day to be naturalized and last day to take up residence from another county to be eligible to vote at the general election in November.

Saturday, October 7, is the last day to change from one precinct to another for the same purpose.

Saturday, October 7, registration for the general election on November 7 will close.



# Brooklyn Mine Cellar



Jacob Wehrli Prop.

809 East Fourteenth Street

Between 16th & 17th Ave's.

Oakland, Cal.

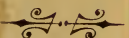
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Family Trade

Our Specialty



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# California Grape Protective Association

## Room 607

### 216 PINE STREET

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*Gentlemen:*

*Enclosed please find \$..... for the purchase  
of ..... copies of "How PROHIBITION WOULD AFFECT  
CALIFORNIA" at ten cents per copy.*

*And ..... "SAVE THE VINEYARD" stamps at one  
cent each.*

Name.....

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City.....

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# How Prohibition Would Affect California

1916



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM 1630 TO 1800

1800



## THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

THE California Grape Protective Association includes in its membership only those who are dependent upon the vineyards and wineries for their livelihood.

As its name implies, the association exists solely for the protection of California's grape industry—wine, table and raisin grapes—against the onslaughts of those who are attacking it.

The raisin and table grape industries are so closely interwoven with the wine grape industry, the three are so interdependent, that the destruction of any one of them would result in inevitable disaster to the other two.

The object of this booklet is to show the harm that would be done to this State and the injustice to our vineyardists, if either or both of the prohibition amendments, proposed by the California Campaign Federation, are adopted in November.

We trust that every voter who receives a copy will study it carefully. It gives a wealth of interesting facts and statistics in terse form and aims to answer truthfully all the misleading arguments advanced by our opponents in an endeavor to discredit viticulture in California.

CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
Room 607, 216 Pine Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

## PROPOSED PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

TWO drastic amendments to the State Constitution will be placed before the voters of California at the general election on November 7. They are to be known as Propositions No. 1 and 2 on the ballot.

### PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

One amendment provides for TOTAL PROHIBITION, to go into effect January 1, 1920. If this amendment is adopted, it would force California to brand as outlaws the owners of 170,000 acres of wine grapes.

And yet, for sixty years the State has fostered and protected the wine industry; it has been instrumental in inducing thousands of people from abroad to reclaim its hillsides; it has peopled our valleys and mountain slopes with men and women of thrifty and temperate habits, and has accorded to them an equal place among the foremost citizens of the land.

The four years' period of grace given our growers to pull up their wine grapes and plant something else is a hollow concession, for much of the land used for viticulture is reclaimed hillsides and desert wastes, where nothing but the vine will grow without irrigation.

It is unthinkable that the voters of the great State of California will lend themselves to such a confiscation.

This prohibitive amendment would make any person liable to a fine of \$1000, a year's imprisonment or both, for offering—in his own home—a glass of light wine to any guest or visitor, and as the Sacramento "Bee" pointed out in 1914, when a similar measure was submitted to the voters: "It would plunge the State into an endless turmoil of law-breaking, boot-legging, spying, prosecution, perjury, secret drinking of vile liquor, body and soul-destroying drug habits, and many other evils such as long have cursed every other State where prohibition has been attempted, such as continue in Maine down to the present day, despite the most drastic prohibitory law-making and pretense of enforcement for a long period."

## PROPOSITION 2 IS MISLEADING

THE Anti-Saloon League leaders will tell the voters: "All right, if you don't want total prohibition, vote for our compromise amendment, which exempts the wine industry."

Let us see if it really does.

Section 1 of this amendment says:

"After January 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, dive, STORE, HOTEL, RESTAURANT, CAFE, CLUB, dance hall or other place of public resort, except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquor is manufactured; nor shall any such liquor be sold or given away on or in any street, alley, park or public place."

This means that no HOTEL, RESTAURANT OR CAFE COULD SERVE CALIFORNIA WINE WITH MEALS.

NO COMMERCIAL BODY, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION, OR INDIVIDUAL GIVING A PUBLIC BANQUET AT A PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT COULD OFFER WINE TO GUESTS.

NO CLUB COULD SERVE WINE TO ITS MEMBERS.

NO SUMMER RESORT COULD OFFER OR GIVE AWAY WINE TO ITS PATRONS.

NO GROCERY STORE OR FAMILY LIQUOR STORE COULD SELL WINE IN SEALED PACKAGES NOT TO BE CONSUMED ON THE PREMISES, AND THE WHOLESALE WOULD BE ELIMINATED.

Section 4 provides that "no liquor shall be given away or sold by manufacturers in any quantity less than two gallons" and same must be delivered to "common carriers for shipment to the purchaser; to pharmacists at their pharmacies; to the permanent residence of purchasers."

We want to warn the voters of California that this amendment is equally unfair to the winemakers and grape growers, because it cuts off practically every avenue of distribution in California, and discredits our wines, when we tell visitors they should drink them in the East, but not here where they are produced.

## REAL AIM OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

IN 1914, the prohibitionists who sought to make California as dry as the Mohave Desert called themselves the California Dry Federation. When the campaign ended in Prohibition being defeated by a majority of 169,145, the leaders became convinced that they had made a mistake in using the word "dry," because it antagonized those opposed to Prohibition, and showed their real aim at first glance.

Accordingly, this year they are calling themselves the California Campaign Federation, which is rather ingenious. It means nothing; it does not define the activities of the organization. Its mere indefiniteness is calculated to convey the impression that it is some great new factor in politics.

As a matter of fact, it is the same old aggregation, but this time it is dominated by the Anti-Saloon League, of Westerville, Ohio.

The "dry" leaders announce that they are contemplating a campaign of extraordinary vigor in California this year, and add: "We are going to use \$250,000 in this campaign. Already the fund has reached more than \$100,000."

According to the "Worker's Manual," published by the California Campaign Federation, no contribution, however small, will be overlooked.

"If every 'dry' household," says the Manual, "would contribute one dollar a month during 1916 the campaign would be well financed. Many families should do much more than this; few need do less."

There is no question but that a large fund will be raised. California is a fertile field and according to L. Ames Brown, in the December, 1915, issue of the North American Review, the Anti-Saloon League knows how to get money. He says:

"The League is well provided with funds. The income of the various State organizations, together with that of the national organization, was approximately \$1,500,000 last year. Whence came these large war funds is more or less a mystery. It has been charged by opponents that they represent 'Rockefeller money,' and contributions of other large interests. Mr. Carnegie, as well as Mr. Rockefeller, have been mentioned at times as heavy contributors.

"One of the chief sources of power of the League is the remarkable efficiency it has displayed in paying off old political scores. \* \* \*

"The black list of the League has been a growing one in the past few years. It is published in the annual Year Book, and now includes every member of the House or Senate who, in 1914, voted against the Webb measure or the motion to override the veto of President Taft; every member who voted against the Hobson resolution in 1914; and every member of the Senate who did not follow the leadership of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, in his effort to foist prohibition upon the people of the District of Columbia."

That the Anti-Saloon League of California has no intention of exempting the wine industry of this State is evident from the following statement by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Gandier, quoted in the "Sunset Magazine" for March, 1916, by Arno Dosch: "We have no intention of stopping until we do away with alcohol in every form. Politically, we are opportunists. We get what we can and then try for more. We would naturally prefer to fight the saloons unsupported by the winemen, and then turn around afterwards and finish up the winemen."

Dr. Gandier is the head of the Anti-Saloon League in California and manager of the California Campaign Federation.





**JUNIPERO SERRA,**  
Head of the Franciscan Fathers, who introduced the  
"Mission" wine grape into California.

## HISTORY OF THE VINE IN CALIFORNIA

**L**ONG before the citrus, the sugar and the dairy interests had been established in California, before oil or even gold had been discovered, before the first alfalfa seed had been brought here or the iron rails had networked the western continent, the growing of grapes was an established industry, the making of wine an honorable occupation in California.

The history of the vine in California began with Father Serra, who, as far back as 1772, planted the first domestic grapes and proved that California was the natural home of the vine.

As those brave, gentle, hardy pioneers of Christianity, the old mission padres, gradually extended their chain of schools and churches from San Diego to San Francisco, they carried the cultivation of the grape, fig and olive along with them. In 1856, at the time when the old civilization of Spanish California was being crowded out by the new civilization of modern America, there were nearly two million vines of the mission variety of grapes producing wine for the State of California.

This State owes its emergence from the cocoon stage into the beautiful, bright butterfly she has become today to the object lesson taught by those original vineyards, which proved what California climate and soil could do.

The struggle of our wine-makers for recognition, the long-drawn-out battle to break down the wall of prejudice against native wines, and the final triumph, when California wines received the "grand prix" in the camp of the enemy—at the international expositions in the greatest wine-drinking and wine-producing countries of Europe—is an inspiring story and the achievement has served well to advertise the soil and climate of California the world over.

Now, after all these difficulties have been surmounted, when the vineyards are beginning to become profitable to the grape growers and the world knows that

California is the only State in the Union that can grow the foreign varieties of grapes and make pure wines, the Anti-Saloon League leaders, who have absolutely nothing to lose, come forward and want to abolish it all. They point the finger of scorn at Father Serra, who introduced the wine grape into California; at the State which handed the first cuttings of foreign varieties of wine grapes to the farmers and urged them to plant them everywhere; at Uncle Sam, because he interested himself in the rehabilitation of the vineyards destroyed by the phylloxera and Anaheim curses.

They ask the voters of California to undo all this costly work of the State and nation and strip our growers of their homes and vineyards.

As a community of honest people, can we afford to ruin them?

And if the State does make it impossible for him to sell his product, do we not owe him full compensation for all that he may suffer at the hands of the voters of California?

John A. Britton.

"If there is one industry more than another with which the State of California has been identified since early times it is the wine industry. California wines are celebrated all over the world, and in this industry alone there is an immense sum, amounting to upwards of \$150,000,000 invested. To abolish this industry at one sweep would work serious injury upon the entire State of California. The cosmopolitan character of the people of California has helped to make its name and fame, and the nations of the world, more liberal in their ideas, would find no place for either their homes or their activities in a country so narrow-minded as to prohibit what has been recognized as an established custom since the creation of the world."

Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

"It would be a crime to stop California's wine grape cultivation."

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF CALIFORNIA'S VITICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

THE favorable attitude of the State Government towards the growing of grapes in California and to related and dependent industries is proved by the fact that during the past fifty years over \$300,000 has been appropriated by our Legislature for educational and experimental work.

The first of a long series of favorable acts was passed by the Legislature in 1861, which authorized the Governor to appoint a "Commissioner upon ways and means to promote the improvement and growth of grapes in California."

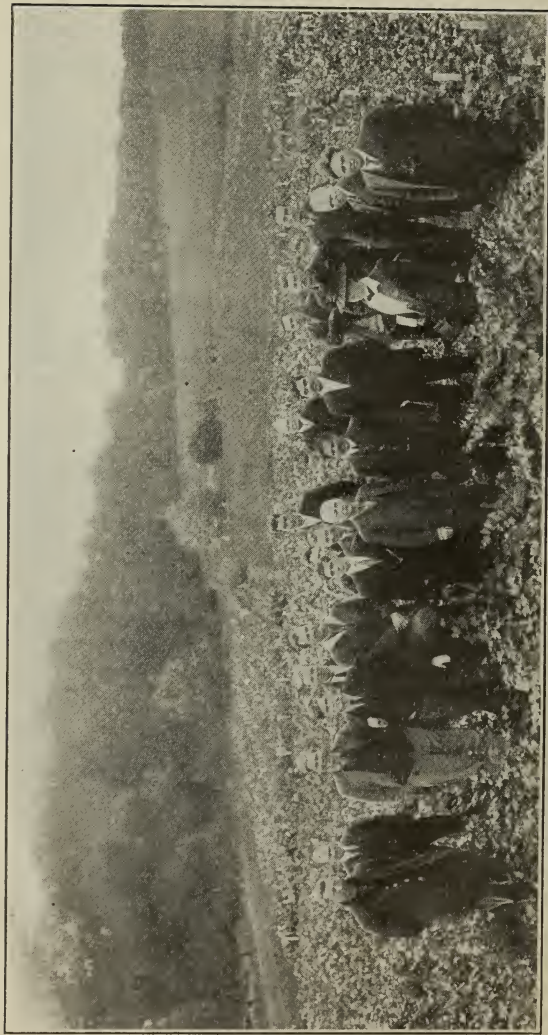
In accordance with this act, the Governor appointed Col. A. Haraszthy to visit and study the chief grape growing regions of Europe. Col. Haraszthy imported 1400 varieties of vines and published a voluminous report on "Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making."

The interest thus stimulated in viticulture resulted in much planting of vines and building of cellars so that by 1880 the industry had reached such proportions that the Legislature passed another important act entitled "An act for the promotion of the viticultural industries of the State."

This act established a Viticultural Commission of nine members representing all sections of the State, whose duties were to "adopt such measures as may best promote the progress of the viticultural industries of the State" and to "disseminate useful knowledge of viticulture" by means of reports, lectures and conventions.

It also directed the Board of Regents of the University of California to "provide special instruction in the arts and sciences pertaining to viticulture," to carry out investigations and experiments and to publish the results.

Later, various other acts were passed enlarging the duties of the Viticultural Commission and making increased appropriations for the purpose. The results



Students of Viticulture at the Davis Farm, belonging to the University of California.

of the activities of this commission are shown in a long series of reports and pamphlets which contributed in no small measure to the extension and improvement of the vineyards and wineries of the State.

The Legislature of 1894 transferred the duties of the State Viticultural Commission to the Agricultural College of the University of California, which has fulfilled them since.

Various special acts of the Legislature have been passed since that time enlarging the viticultural work of the college and increasing the appropriation therefor. The last of these acts was passed in 1909.

The viticultural work of the college has, since 1900, been confined to a special division of the Agricultural College. It has consisted of instruction by means of courses to regular and special students at Berkeley in grape growing, wine making and technical zymology; courses to farm students at Davis; short courses to grape growers at Davis; special lectures and demonstrations at farmers' institutes and in grape growing sections; examination of specimens sent to the college and advice given by correspondence and by personal visits to vineyards and cellars. Viticultural and enological investigations have been carried out at experiment vineyards in many sections of the State, notably at Davis, Kearney and Imperial, and in Santa Clara, Alameda, Fresno, Tulare, Amador and Riverside counties. Laboratories for the same purpose are established at Berkeley and Davis.

The results of these investigations have been made public by a series of several hundred reports, bulletins, circulars and magazine articles.

The Legislature of 1913, while continuing the financial support of the viticultural division of the College of Agriculture, established a new Viticultural Commission with duties modified by the present needs and development of the industry.

Finally, at the last session of the Legislature a concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate and House calling upon Congress to withdraw the prohibitive tax on brandy used in fortifying our sweet wines.



## UNCLE SAM'S VALUABLE ASSISTANCE

TO afford facilities for solving grape problems, the United States Bureau of Plant Industry has established twelve Experimental Vineyards on the Pacific Coast. One of these is at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, California, and the others are located at Oakville, in Napa County; Fresno; Guasti, in San Bernardino County; Brawley, in Imperial County; Colfax, in Placer County; Geyserville and Sonoma, in Sonoma County; Livermore, in Alameda County; Lodi and Stockton, in San Joaquin County, and Mountain View, in Santa Clara County.

These vineyards offer opportunity for the broad viticultural research and experimental work that is needed, and furnish practical object lessons in viticulture and facilities for solving some of the many commercial problems of the industry.

Characteristic clusters of over 500 varieties of wine, raisin and table grapes were collected last vintage by Professor George C. Husmann, in charge of the United States Experimental Stations in California, and sent to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These attracted great interest and proved a revelation to foreign and eastern visitors.

It is doubtful if any other State or nation can display a wider variety of grapes than those grown in California, whose soil and climate enable us to produce practically every type of wine, raisin and table grapes grown anywhere on the face of the globe.

## FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

THERE is little of the arable lands of California from Sutter County on the north, to Imperial County on the south, that is not capable of producing abundant crops of good grapes. Most of the States in the Union, Canada and Mexico can produce grapes of certain kinds in more or less limited quantities, but no region in the whole of North America can grow the European varieties of grapes, and hence none can hope to compare with California in the quantity, quality and variety of her wine, table and raisin grapes.



## FEDERAL AND STATE TAXES PAID BY GRAPE INDUSTRY

THERE never was a time when the United States Government needed the co-operation of the people of the country in providing the revenue necessary to run the government so much as at present.

The war abroad has seriously interfered with the nation's income and the Treasury Department has been forced to obtain additional funds in order to make both ends meet. The sentiment in favor of preparedness, if put into practice on a large scale, will mean the immediate need of other vast sums.

One of the large sources of internal revenue is the wine industry of California, which, for the year ended January 1, 1916, yielded more than \$2,000,000 to the federal income. This tax is collected by the government at points all over the United States, where California wines are used.

In addition to the federal taxes, which also include license fees, California's vineyard interests pay annually a city and county tax on their property of about \$1,500,000.

If prohibition carries in California next November, the various wine grape counties are going to lose a considerable part of this revenue. They will have to make up the deficit by increasing the tax rate or inflating the assessed valuation of property, which amounts to the same thing.

## STATISTICS OF THE VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY

FOR the benefit of those who are not familiar with the extent and value of California's great viticultural industry, we have compiled the following statistics, which, we think, will prove a revelation:

### ACREAGE.

Wine grapes, acres.....	170,000
Raisin grapes, acres.....	110,000
Table grapes, acres.....	50,000

### INVESTMENT.

Vineyards, wineries, warehouses, packing houses, plants and shipping.....	\$150,000,000
Annual income.....	30,000,000

### POPULATION IN VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Fifteen thousand owners, lessees, renters, with their families (average of five).....	75,000
Employed in vineyards, 700 wineries, packing houses and shipping.....	75,000
Total vitally interested.....	150,000

### FRESH GRAPES GROWN IN 1914.

For raisin purposes, tons.....	324,000
For table purposes, tons.....	125,000
Wine grapes, tons.....	325,000
Table and raisin grapes used for wine making, tons.....	150,000
Total tons .....	924,000

### PRODUCTION.

Wines, dry, gallons.....	25,000,000
Wines, sweet, gallons.....	17,000,000
Total gallons.....	42,000,000
Raisins, tons.....	100,000

## TABLE GRAPES.

Shipped East in crates, tons.....	110,000
Used locally, tons.....	13,000
Shipped in drums, tons.....	2,000
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Total tons.....	125,000

## VALUE OF CROP.

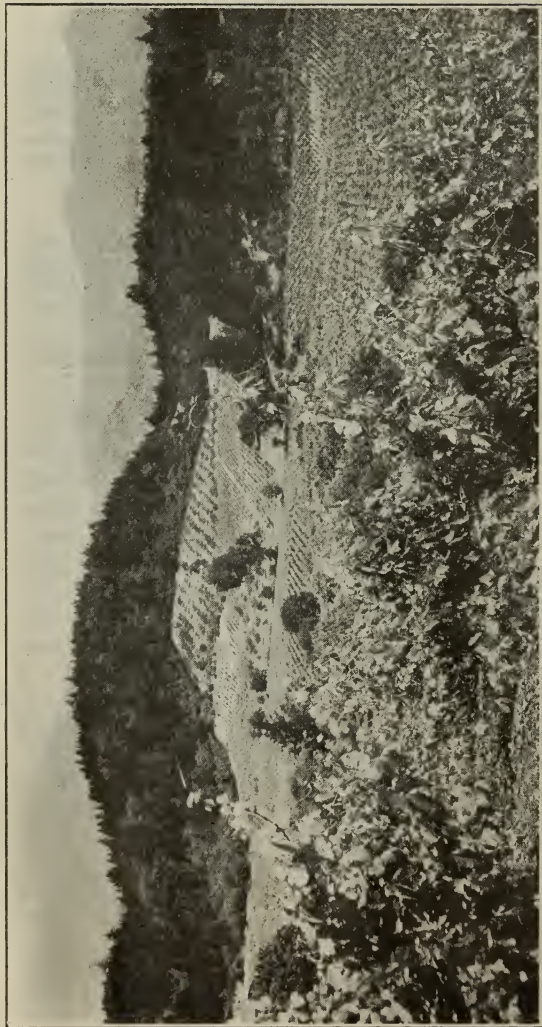
Wines and brandies.....	\$15,000,000
Raisins .....	7,000,000
Table grapes.....	7,500,000
By-products .....	500,000
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Total.....	\$30,000,000

## PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA WINERIES

WE ASK all fair-minded voters to consider carefully the figures given below which show conclusively that the growth of California's wine industry since 1869 has been rapid and healthy. They were taken from page 180 of the 1912 report and from page 139 of the 1914 report of the State Statistician. We use a five-year period because it averages the production of years of normal and years of insufficient rainfall, and is a fair period to consider.

	Gallons.
Five years ending 1873.....	16,800,000
Five years ending 1878.....	21,000,000
Five years ending 1883.....	42,700,000
Five years ending 1888.....	71,000,000
Five years ending 1893.....	89,708,409
Five years ending 1898.....	96,643,915
Five years ending 1903.....	142,051,074
Five years ending 1908.....	187,884,093
Five years ending 1913.....	227,000,316

Surely, this does not look as if the wine industry were dying.



If Prohibition carries, thousands of acres of hillside vineyards will be rendered useless, as this land is suited only for wine grape growing.

## HILLSIDES GOOD FOR GRAPES ONLY

THE grape vine has reclaimed vast stretches of desert wastes in Southern California and thousands of hillside acres in Napa, Sonoma, Alameda, Lake, Mendocino, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. This land is without irrigation and unsuited for anything but wine grapes.

Listen to what Mr. E. Kincaid, Secretary of the Kincaid Vineyard Company, a practical grower of Cloverdale, has to say on this very point:

"It has been our experience, as well as the experience of others, that nothing will pay on our hills but grapes. In 1906, we purchased a hill vineyard from a man who took up this land as a government claim, and, by dint of hard work, increased the value of his place from hundreds to thousands of dollars, as a result of the vine.

"Our mountain investment has paid us quite as well as our valley investments in proportion to the capital invested. We have an orchard and some almonds on the place which have not paid for the cultivation.

"There are quite a number of hillside vineyards in our vicinity and the owners are doing nicely. These hillside vineyards are the result of a hard fought battle, years of toil and hardships, clearing the land of trees and brush, fencing against the destructive creatures of the forest, the care of the young vineyard, the staking, pruning, sulphuring and cultivation for years without a cent of income.

"After years of patient toil these vineyardists settle down in their old age, independence in sight. Then what? Absolute destruction over night. Prohibition to wipe out their homes and their independence by destroying the commercial value of their lands and cutting off their incomes would certainly be a monstrous crime.

"This is the situation the hillside grower (and all other growers) are going to face. And then we are

told that if the State goes dry there will be no misery, no poverty amongst the hundreds of hillside growers of California.

"They say, 'Plant something else.'

"For our vicinity, I emphatically state it is absolutely impossible. I know our hills. It is an absolute fact that Prohibition means destruction, pure and simple. Our hills are adapted to grapes and grapes only and grapes we are going to raise till the end of time, by the permission of the intelligent, thoughtful people of this State."

### VIEWS OF PROF. FREDERIC T. BIOLETTI,

Department of Viticulture, University of California

THE statement that "prohibition will not hurt the industry of grape growing a single cent's worth, but will prove a benefit," is nonsense. If enforced, a prohibition amendment will completely destroy the value of the wine grape vineyards and decrease the value of nearly all the others. Ninety-five per cent at least of the wine grapes will be unsalable for any purpose at any price, if they cannot be used for wine.

Most of the wine grapes are so delicate and juicy that they could not be shipped to San Francisco for eating. Probably not one per cent could be shipped east of the Sierras. All are of such a character that the market would refuse to buy them, owing to their small size and inconspicuous appearance.

In many regions the climate makes drying of wine grapes for raisins impossible. Dried grapes for cattle or hog feed cost at least \$60 a ton to produce and are of less value for this use than barley at \$30.

The most temperate people of Europe are the wine drinking population of the Mediterranean region; the most intemperate, the population of those northern regions where the least wine is drunk.

Most of the opposition to wine comes from ignorance of its nature and effects.

## UTILIZING GRAPE LAND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

IN view of the fact that the dry leaders are suggesting that our wine grape vineyards be planted to fruit trees, the following table, taken from the census reports of 1900 and 1910, showing the number of bearing trees, will be found interesting:

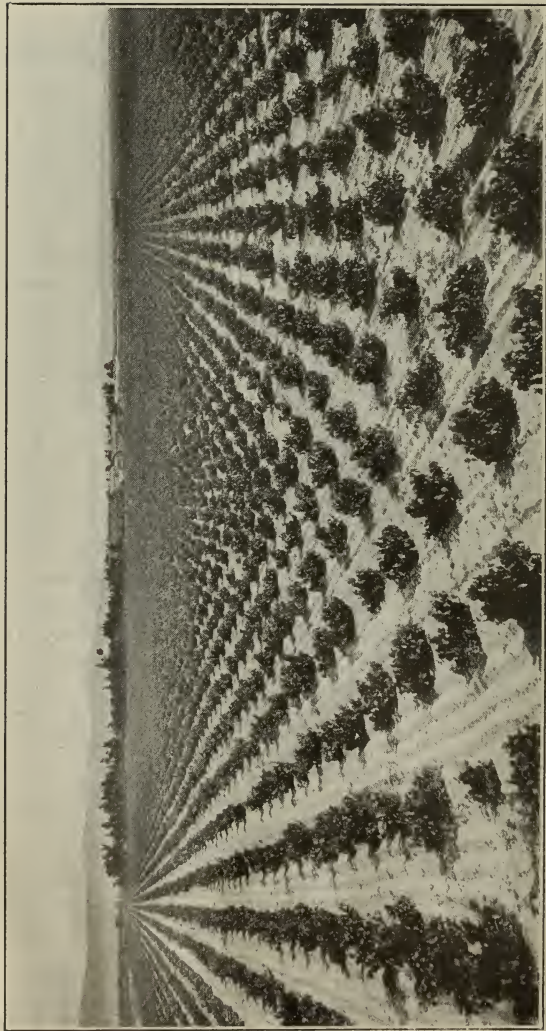
	California Fruit Trees.		Dug out in 10 yrs.
	1900	1910	
Apples .....	2,878,169	2,482,762	395,407
Apricots .....	4,244,384	2,992,453	1,251,931
Cherries .....	686,891	522,304	164,587
Pears .....	2,512,890	1,410,905	1,101,985
Olives .....	1,530,164	836,347	693,817
Lemons .....	1,493,113	941,293	551,820
Pomelos .....	80,918	43,427	37,491
Almonds .....	1,601,947	1,166,130	435,217
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,028,476	10,396,221	4,632,255
			An increase of
Figs .....	188,941	269,001	70,060
Oranges .....	5,648,714	6,615,805	967,091
Walnuts .....	701,426	853,237	151,811
Peaches .....	7,472,393	7,829,011	356,618
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,011,474	15,567,054	1,545,580
Net decrease by trees destroyed..			3,086,675

### Increase in Bearing Vines.

	1900	1910	Increase
Grapes .....	90,686,458	144,097,670	53,411,212
			or about 80,900 acres

This means that our acreage of bearing vines increased about 81,000 acres from 1900 to 1910.





Great stretches of desert land in Southern California have been reclaimed by vineyards which thrive without irrigation.

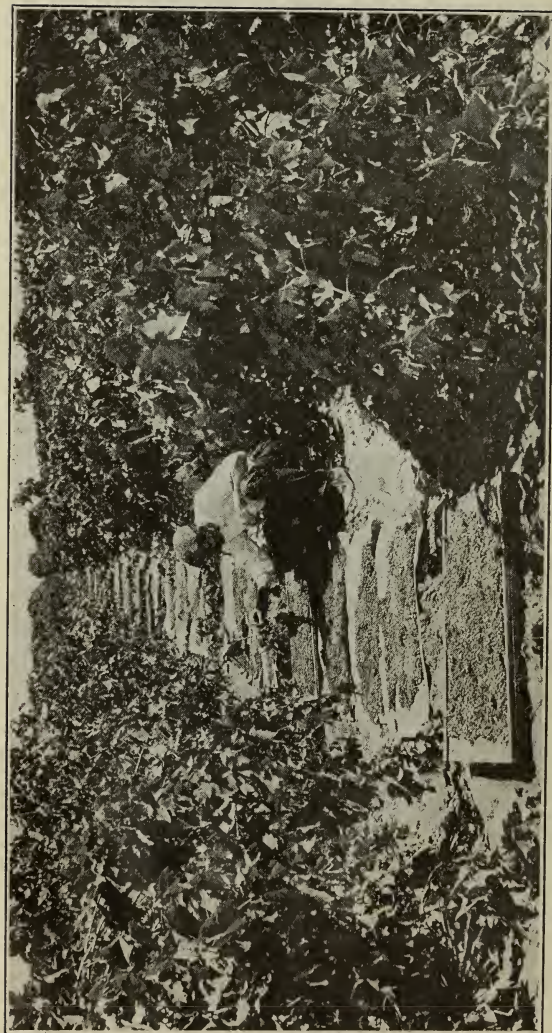
## FOLLY OF PLANTING MORE FRUIT TREES

THERE is a general impression, carefully fostered by promoters of land sales, that the fruit industry of California is making vast and tremendous strides. How about the cold facts?

The United States census shows between 1900 and 1910 a shrinkage, due to digging out of unprofitable trees, of over 30,000 acres. The total number of fruit and nut trees in California diminished, under the stress of unprofitable markets and adverse conditions, by a net number of 3,086,675 trees. It is correct that there was a slight increase in bearing orange trees, peaches and walnuts, amounting in all to 1,546,570 trees, but on the other hand there was dug out the immense number of 4,632,255 trees of apples, cherries, apricots, pears, olives, lemons, pomelos and almonds, or a shrinkage in area from 15,028,476 trees to 10,396,221 trees. One-third of these trees, or the vast area of 46,322 acres, was found unprofitable, and destroyed.

Does the orchardist, now struggling for his livelihood, enjoy the prospect of 170,000 acres of wine grapes being destroyed by the dries and forced into tree fruits, which will glut existing markets and bring widespread ruin?

After finishing digging out 46,000 acres of fruit trees, what folly to talk of replanting the vineyards with orchards. What have the prune grower and the almond grower and the pear grower and the peach grower to say to this kind of a scheme? With dried peaches below the actual cost of production, which is 5 cents, and now selling at 3½ cents, with what relish should the peach man look upon the polite program of the dry leaders to crush him with forced competition?



Drying raisins on the trays. About fifty thousand tons of second crop muscats usually go to the wineries each year.

## RAISIN INDUSTRY THREATENED

DURING the past three years heroic work has been done to put California's raisin industry on a firm basis so that the raisin grape growers might receive a fair price for their product. Mr. James Madison, manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, is fearful that prohibition will undo all the good work that has been accomplished, and cripple the raisin industry for years to come. In a letter to the California Grape Protective Association from Fresno, dated February 10, 1916, he writes:

"The acreage planted here for raisin purposes is practically twice as great as for wine, and it would appear that you should not fail to impress upon the voters of the State that they are jeopardizing this very extensive and valuable industry in an indirect way. So few realize this unless properly explained to them.

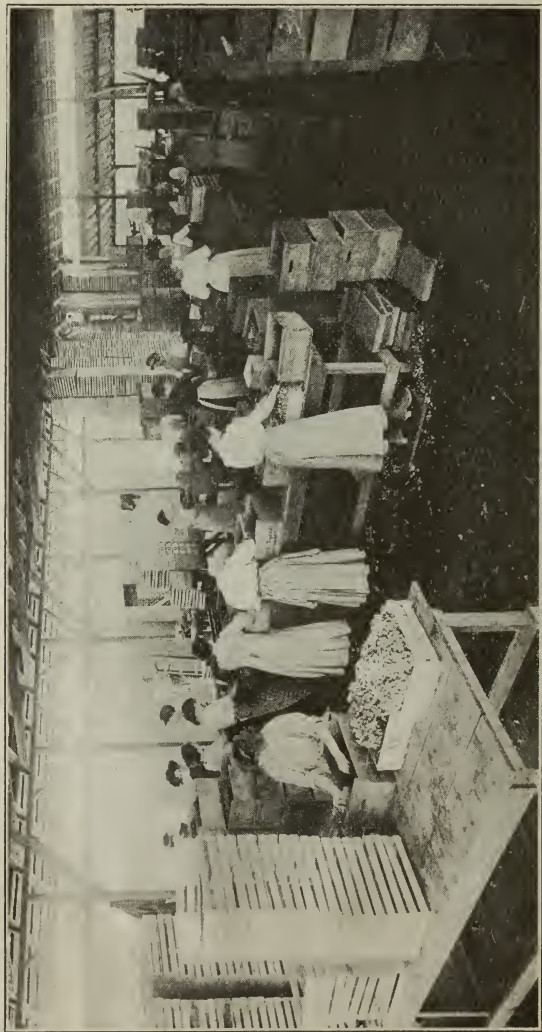
"The raisins are mainly made from the Muscat grapes, and what is known as second crop Muscats are now practically all used for making sweet wines. If sweet wine and brandy cannot be manufactured it would mean at least 25,000 tons more of raisins annually.

"The Feherzagos, Malagas, Rose of Peru and Palomino Blanco, and perhaps other varieties, will go into raisins, and naturally if the growers of these varieties of grapes could not sell them to the wineries they would dry them and take whatever they would bring. Being of an inferior quality as a raisin the lower price would eventually drive every raisin producer out of business.

"There are now enough Muscats, Thompson Seedless, Sultanas and the regular varieties of raisin grapes grown to produce all the raisins that can be consumed in the United States; and even with the large quantity exported this year, owing to the closed ports of the producing countries in Europe, we have produced more than could be marketed.

"Therefore, it would not alone compel the growers of wine grapes, but also of the raisin varieties, to pull out their vines until such a point was reached that the over production of raisins would be stopped. This





Nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four carloads of table grapes were shipped East in 1915.  
During a normal vintage, about 50,000 tons of culls go to the wineries.

would most seriously affect the districts where grapes are grown, and that is the principal part of this State. The direct loss would be so enormous that it would certainly be a catastrophe; the indirect loss may even be greater.

"The quantity of raisins produced this year is 125,000 tons, which will bring into the State not less than \$15,000,000. Of course all of that tremendous sum is not for raisins. The producers of these raisins will obtain in round figures \$12,000,000, the balance is for labor, packing the raisins, and the material in which they are packed.

"In my estimated value I have been very moderate. Every million dollars that our 'dry' friends reduce the raisins in value by the production of wine grape raisins of inferior quality, creating a competition that we cannot meet, reduces the revenue of the State of California just that much, and thereby gradually reduces the value of the vineyards producing the raisins; because it is a well known economic fact that if a vineyard will net 8 per cent on \$100 and we can make it net 24 per cent, it will make that vineyard worth just three times the amount."

## TABLE GRAPE INDUSTRY MENACED

[I]N addition to destroying the wine grape industry and injuring the raisin industry, the adoption of either of the two Prohibition Amendments to the State Constitution would cripple the table grape industry, which is largely dependent upon the wineries for its prosperity and actual existence.

The reasons for this dependence are fully set forth in the following letter, dated March 27, 1916, from Burton A. Towne of Lodi, one of the leading table grape growers of California, whose grapes are of exceptional quality, and his pack particularly fine:

"Any act which would prevent the manufacture and sale of wine so soon as the two proposed Prohibition Amendments, would without question paralyze the table grape industry.

"In this business, we are now struggling to keep our shipments controlled by standardizing the quality

of the package, by expanding our markets, by co-operation, and, in every way we can, doing all we may to find an outlet for our surplus tonnage. This is not a raisin producing district, and our only source of sale for the cull grapes is the winery.

"In a normal year, 15 per cent of the Tokay production has to be handled by the winery, and when this source fails a large part of the 15 per cent cullage is forced into the Eastern markets to the great detriment of the same, in that the price that the grower sells for is lowered, and the consumer gets an inferior article.

"Last season the growers lost heavily on the sale of culls to the wineries, for the reason that the wineries could not buy the grapes at a living figure to the grower (because of the high revenue tax). Therefore, the grower was compelled to ship everything he could to the Eastern markets, and, owing to the very long rainless season, we were able to sell to some advantage.

"The prosperity of the East, due to the war, has of course increased the buying power of the Eastern market, and we may, during the continuance of the war, be able to sell anything that looks like a grape; but the stimulation to our business, because of this condition, is only temporary.

"The fact nevertheless remains that the table grape industry needs more outlets than is provided by the sale of the grapes for table use. The winery is the chief and practically the sole outlet for our surplus stock, and when the fall rains are heavy, the sale of Tokays for the manufacture of wine is the only way we have of making a living from the production of grapes under such conditions.

"The table grape industry cannot stand the effects of prohibition as proposed, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of the majority of the growers of table grapes when I urge the people of the State to vote 'No' on the two Prohibition Amendments.

"Why destroy a decent, clean industry?

"Why lose millions of income for our owners and laborers in the vineyards and packing houses?

"We ask the voter to give us a chance to make a living, and the opportunity to prosper, and to help promote the general welfare of the State."



## THAT GRAPE JUICE THEORY

TO be told by visionaries that the wine grapes can all be made into grape juice is another poor consolation. It is the wild dream of an impractical theorist. California is now producing less than 100,000 gallons of grape juice a year.

The grape juice output of the entire United States is only about 2,000,000 gallons annually, and its manufacturers have to advertise heavily in order to dispose even of this. Making grape juice out of the wine grapes of California would add over 60,000,000 gallons annually to this amount. Where could a market for it be found?

It would be a public misfortune if, fired by the enthusiasm of the dry crusaders, promoters were able to sell thousands of dollars of stock, with the disastrous result that happened in Turlock, in Lodi, in Los Gatos, in Fresno, in Rochester, in Ontario, and in fact, in about every grape juice concern that has started along such lines. The Lodi optimists paid about \$65,000 for their sad experience in making and trying to market California grape juice. Where will be the next community to fall for the "Get Rich Quick" Grape Juice Wallingford?

## GRAPE SYRUP A DELUSION

Hard put to find excuses, the dry debaters are even arguing that the grapes can be profitably made into grape syrup. Grape syrup is already produced, but it is all used in the sweetening of port and sherry, for no one has been able to make a market for it for table purposes. It cannot compete with corn syrup in price. If, as the dry side claims, it can be sold at \$1 a gallon, then someone can make a fortune buying it at the going price of about 50 cents a gallon at the wineries and selling at the dollar figure.

## JAM, JELLY AND MARMALADE FALLACY

**I**T has also been suggested that our wine grapes might be utilized in the making of jellies, jams and marmalades, but on inquiry at the largest manufacturer of jellies and jams in the State, we find that there is little demand for these "tempting delicacies." Not more than 50 tons of California grapes are utilized annually for grape jellies. The Petit Bouschet is practically the only California variety of grapes used. One firm manufactured 200 cases of grape marmalade as an experiment, but the goods, we understand, do not move and still remain on the grocery store shelves. Grape jam is not manufactured, as there is no demand.

## DOUBLE GRAFTING IMPOSSIBLE

The voluble "Farm Advisory Board" of the Campaign Federation, when advising our grape growers how to get rich by grafting, forgot one trifling point. There are, unfortunately, some things that can't be done, even in grafting, except in the imagination of a self-constituted viticultural advisor. The less one knows about things, the easier it is, if one is financially irresponsible, to advise the other fellow.

Half the wine grapes of California are grown in the coast counties. The greater part of the vineyards in that district are already grafted upon resistant roots, mainly St. George and 3309. Now, if the vineyardist attempts to regraft he will either have to go deep in the ground, well below the point of union of the previous graft, in which case the Muscat or other graft will push out roots which will be killed by phylloxera, thus causing the vine to perish, or graft above ground, four or five inches, when only a small percentage of the grafts would grow. The grafting proposition of such vines five years or over is a practical impossibility, and every vineyardist knows it. It looks easy to an orator on a platform. It looks impossible to a vineyardist working among the vines.

## WINE RATION FURNISHED EUROPEAN SOLDIERS

**MISLEADING** and false statements are being spread broadcast to support the claim that one effect of the present great war in Europe has been to spur the nations to prohibition.

In the maze of such misstatements, one stands out conspicuously—the statement that the soldiers at the front have been denied wine and other food beverages on the ground that they impair efficiency.

This is false.

Take the case of France. Every soldier in the French army is provided with half a liter of red wine daily, as a part of his ration, allowed him by the Government. Indeed, the exportation of red wines from France has been largely curtailed by the Government, lest the quantity available for the army might be impaired by sending too much abroad.

**Dr. Armand Gautier, Member of the Institute of France.**

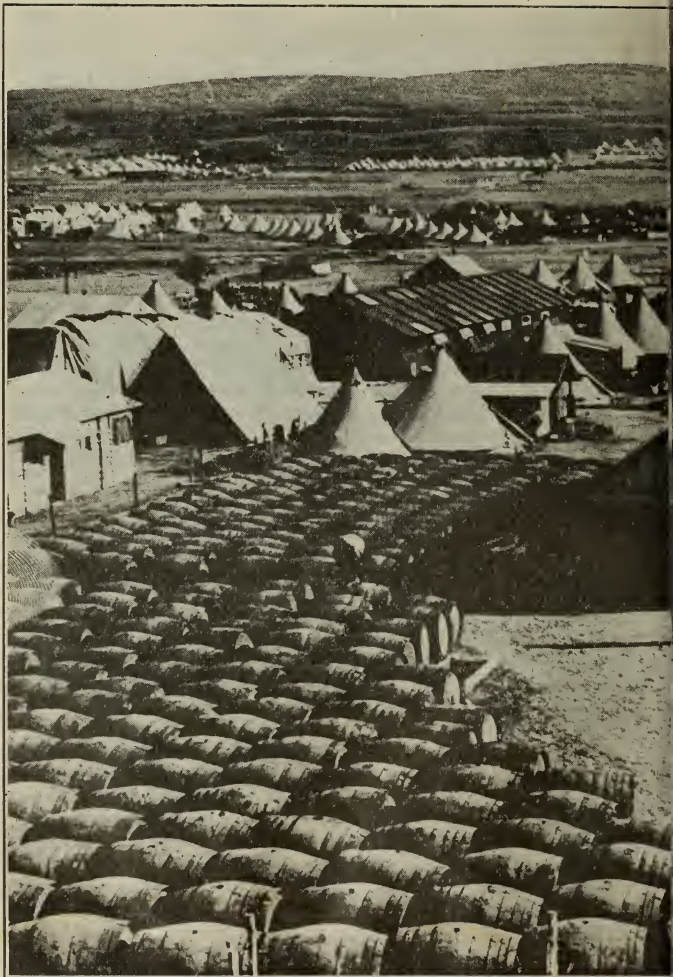
"The almost universal use of wine is not the outcome of a false desire; it agrees particularly with those who find in their alimentation insufficient nourishment. It is of use to the laborer who works on insufficient nourishment, to the aged whose strength is failing, to the convalescent, the mountaineer, the explorer; to those who live in cold, humid or marshy country and to the soldier in the winter campaign."

**S. Lefare, Prominent French Journalist.**

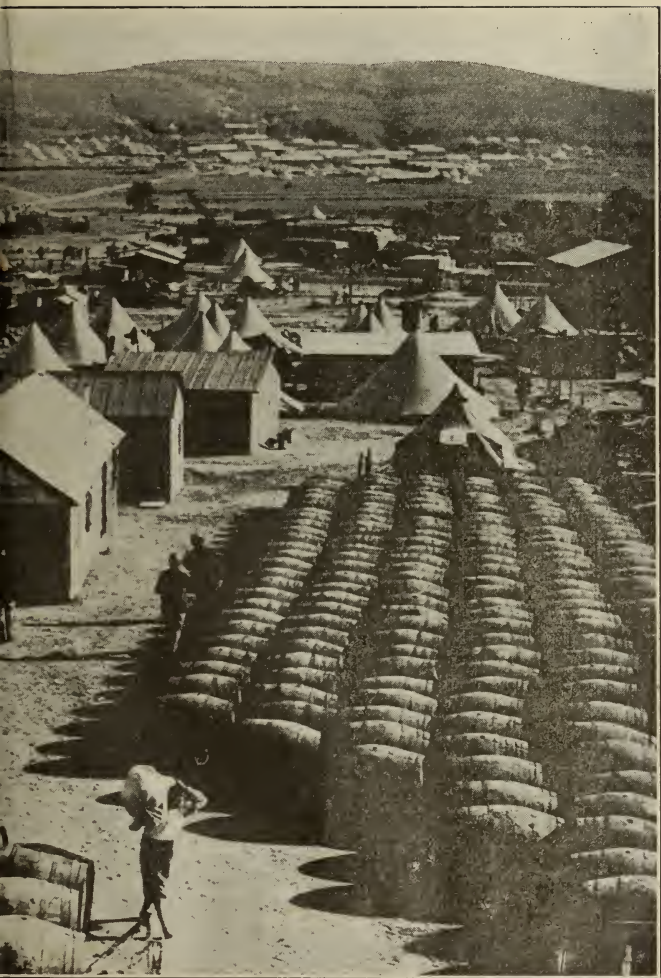
"At the front the soldiers receive a regular ration of half a liter of wine. It has been noticed that the soldiers who have had that regular ration have escaped typhoid and dysentery, have stood better the fatigue and bad weather, and also have shown more ardor and greater courage. Wine is now considered by all the French medical corps as a tonic and hygienic food."

**Dr. A. Neumann, of Berlin, Germany.**

"Wine, beer and spirits are being purchased, as they have been heretofore, in large quantities by the commissary department for the use of troops in the field.



To the French soldier, his pint of claret is as necessary as his food.  
vast quantities of French "vin de France" are supplied to the  
Commissariat Department.



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part of his daily ration as is bread or meat. Here we see  
inaire" in casks collected in the  
of a French camp.



Naturally, safeguards are being provided against the obtaining of excessive supplies by individuals. In line with this policy, certain authorities have cautioned private parties through the press against the sending of large quantities into the field. However, the shipping of wines and liquors to the various armies operating on the different fronts by parcel post is especially authorized. These parcels weigh from 250 to 500 grams and contain small flasks."

**Dr. A. Pinard, Member of the Institute of France and  
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.**

"I implore for the soldier as well as for the laborer of France the bottle of wine to drink while eating."

**F. J. J. Dumont,  
American Consul, Florence, Italy.**

"Soldiers at the front, engaged in fighting, are given a small ration of wine. Convalescent soldiers in hospitals are given wine in two portions each day, the total not to exceed a liter."

**John H. Grout,  
American Consul, Milan, Italy.**

"Wine is not believed to be a producer of intemperance, but is considered in this country as a wholesome beverage."

**Henry H. Morgan,  
American Consul-General, Hamburg, Germany.**

"It is the opinion of competent authorities who have studied the subject in Germany that wine is not a producer of intemperance. A long residence in this country has convinced me personally of this fact, and I can state that I have never seen an intoxicated person upon the streets in Germany. There is no concerted effort in the country to abolish wine drinking."

**Frederick J. Schussel,  
American Vice-Consul, Munich, Bavaria.**

"German scientific and medical authorities as a whole undoubtedly consider wine taken in moderation as a tonic and a wholesome beverage."

## PROHIBITION WOULD BANISH POPULAR DISHES

VICTOR HERTZLER, chef de Cuisine, Hotel St.

Francis, declares that if either of the Prohibition amendments should carry at the election next November, wines could not be served in any California hotel, restaurant, or cafe, nor could they be used by the chefs in the kitchens. He adds:

"As a result, many delicious sauces and dishes, dear not only to the gourmet, but to the average man and woman fond of good eating and variety, would be barred from the menu, for in their preparation various kinds of wine are required.

"Red wines are necessary for the preparing of beef a la mode, sauce bordelaise, salmi, civet of hare, red cabbage, and more than fifty ways of cooking fish in red wines, etc.

"White wines for hundreds of fish preparations, vegetables of all kinds, puddings, etc.

"Champagne for ham and Virginia ham cooked in champagne, sauerkraut, pheasants cooked with champagne, sherbet, cakes, etc.

"Madeira, sherry wines for lobster Newburg, sweet-breads, chicken king, soup, fish, oysters, and a thousand other dishes.

"Brandy, kirsch, kummel, maraschino, port wine, and so many other liquors are used for soup, fish, eggs, pudding, pies, fruits, etc.

"For sick people nothing better than wine jellies, and I could go on further telling what those wines are good for.

"I would like to ask these prohibitionists if they mean to deprive the guests of our hotels and the patrons of our restaurants and cafes of all these delectable dishes, which cannot be made without wine.

"Most of these wine preparations are of foreign origin, but they are fully naturalized in America.

"Surely we are not going to tell our tourists and visitors that they must change their diet during their stay in California.

"Very truly yours,

*Victor Hertzler*



## FOOD VALUE OF WINE

E. H. Twight,

Professor of Viticulture, University of California.

"In some districts abroad, wine takes the place of tea and coffee, which, as we all know, have little or no food value.

"Give a bottle of wine to a chemist to analyze and what will he find? He will find in 100 parts of wine 85 to 87 of water; 10 to 11 of alcohol; 1.50 of mineral salts; 0.75 of free and other acids, and .05 of oils or starchy substances.

"Thus, all of the constituents of wine have a food value. The water is a food element, and so is the alcohol. The fruit acids, such as tartaric, pectic, succinic and tannic, not only promote the flow of saliva and the gastric juices, but also aid in converting into sugar the starchy matters of the food, while the salts in wine go to nourish the bones and tendons of the body."

Dr. Martin Regensburger,

President California State Board of Health.

"It is the forbidden fruits that tempt. In my experience, in families where the wine flows freely drunkards are the exception, whereas many of the offspring of teetotalers and wine abhorrrers, who have not tasted alcoholics until they almost have grown to be men, become drunkards."

Judge Griffith Jones,

Sunrise Court of Los Angeles.

"I have never seen a man in the Sunrise Court who became intoxicated on California wine."

## WINE DRINKERS GOOD INSURANCE RISKS

IN their meetings throughout the State, the dry speakers are announcing that people who drink wine, even in moderation, do not live as long as teetotalers and that insurance companies do not care to take them as risks.

In an effort to learn the truth of these statements, Mr. Andrea Sbarboro brought the matter to the attention of the Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco and asked if the above statements were correct. In reply he received the following information.

# The Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. M. BATSON  
JAS. D. OGDORNE  
E. W. ARMSTRONG  
GEORGE D. SCOTT  
R. L. STEVENSON  
WILLIAM J. BELL  
CLARENCE W. SMITH

San Francisco, Cal., July 31st, 1914.

A. Sbarboro, Esq.,  
S E C R E T A R Y,  
Italian-Swiss Colony,  
San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to your verbal request for an expression on behalf of the above Association, I beg to quote you the following, passed unanimously at the regular meeting held last evening at the Hotel Stewart:-

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco, replying to a request for information made to this body at its regular meeting by Mr. A. Sbarboro, be instructed to write and state that so far as known, well managed life insurance companies accept risks on and issue policies on the lives of those who use wine moderately at their meals; and that it is generally understood that such moderate use does not prejudice the successful passing of a medical examination for life insurance by the medical examiners of regular life insurance companies."

The following life insurance companies are represented in this Association:-

Aetna Life	Mutual Benefit Life	Prudential Ins. Co.
Connecticut Mutual	Mutual Life of N. Y.	Reliance Life
Equitable Life	National Life of Vt.	State Life of Ind.
Fidelity Mutual	New England Mutual	San Francisco Life
Germania Life	Northwestern Mutual	Union Mutual Life
Manhattan Life	Pacific Mutual	Union Central Life
Massachusetts Mutual	Phoenix Mutual	West Coast Life
Metropolitan Life	Provident Life & Trust	Western States Life

Very truly yours,

*E. W. Armstrong*  
S E C R E T A R Y.

## CALIFORNIA'S GRAPE PRODUCTION UNIQUE

**I**N considering and discussing the grape industry in the United States, California cannot be viewed in the same light as any other State. California is in a class by itself in this regard, for when we speak of viticulture in the United States, we practically mean viticulture in California.

With the exception of New York, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Michigan, the grape acreage and investment of the other States in the Union are hardly worth considering; while in California it is a great industry in which \$150,000,000 is invested, and in which about 150,000 people are directly or indirectly interested.

Legislation has done little or no damage to the nine States that have adopted prohibition. The acreage is small and in none do they grow the European varieties of wine grapes cultivated in California. So when prohibition was adopted they had no viticultural problem, and the changed conditions did not make a ripple on the general prosperity or affect their grape industry.

## FLORIDA'S EXPERIENCE

**I**N most cases, as prohibition spreads in a State, the vineyard areas diminish. For example, William A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida, writes under date of March 2, 1916:

"There is not the quantity of grapes grown in this State at this time that there was 20 or 30 years ago. The reason is that the prohibition craze, which has taken hold of the country, has prevented the manufacture of these grapes into wine, and its sale, and as there cannot very well be a market to consume all the grapes grown in the fresh state, the great majority of the grapes would be lost to the producer unless he could manufacture those that could not be sold into wine and get a sale for it. A number of large vineyards in the State have been entirely abandoned for the reason above stated."

## ACREAGE OF GRAPES IN PROHIBITION STATES IN 1910

In 1910, according to figures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, California's grape land covered 270,035 acres, while the total acreage of vines in the nineteen prohibition States combined was 23,496½ acres, or less than ten per cent of that devoted to grapes in California.

Alabama .....	535
Arizona .....	320
Arkansas .....	1,450
Colorado .....	520
Georgia .....	465
Idaho .....	280
Iowa .....	3,570
Kansas .....	4,075
Maine .....	20
Mississippi .....	580
North Carolina .....	2,800
North Dakota .....	1½
Oklahoma .....	4,170
Oregon .....	1,250
South Carolina .....	475
Tennessee .....	610
Virginia .....	825
Washington .....	1,020
West Virginia .....	530
Total.....	23,496½

From the above summary it will be seen that viticulture in the prohibition States is a relatively trifling industry while in California it is vital to the community.

## "DRY" STATES THIRSTY—BUT NOT FOR LIGHT WINES

AS the days of drouth advance, the States of Washington, Oregon and Colorado, which went "dry" January 1, 1916, are becoming thirstier and thirstier. Applications for permits to import alcoholic beverages in varying quantities, which the laws allow, are growing rapidly in number.

The liquor shipments into Multnomah county, Oregon, in which is located the city of Portland, have increased to enormous proportions. Says the Portland "Oregonian" of April 12, 1916:

"During March 6,600 affidavits were issued by County Clerk Coffey. Each affidavit means a shipment of two quarts of whiskey or 24 quarts of beer. Probably 6,000 were for whiskey, as far more whiskey is shipped than beer.

"Compared to this record is that for February, when 3,317 affidavits were issued, and for January, when only 784 certificates were given out.

"April is keeping up the record of increase. For the first eleven days of March there were 2,900 liquor affidavits issued by County Clerk Coffey. For the first eleven days of this month there have been 3,800 affidavits. It is expected that nearly 11,000 will be used in April."

According to L. C. Greenlee, Commissioner of Property, ex-Officio Clerk and Recorder of the City and County of Denver, shipments of alcoholic beverages into Colorado's metropolis numbered 802 in January, 2,868 in February, and 5,186 in March.

But far more applications are made to import beer and ardent liquors than light, beneficial wines, as will be seen from the following letter, dated March 20, received from Byron Phelps, auditor of King County, Washington, in which is situated the City of Seattle:

Office of

# Auditor King County Washington

Byron Phelps

AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

A. B. Barrall

CHIEF DEPUTY

*Seattle, Wash* March 20, 1916

California Grape Protective Association,

Mr. H.F. Stoll, Secretary,

216 Pine Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:-

In compliance with your request of March 16th, we beg to advise that the number of permits sold for the following months is as follows:

January, 2118 Permits.

<u>WHISKEY</u>	<u>BEER</u>	<u>WINE</u>
Qts. 2394	10,814	48

February, 4270 Permits.

" 4390	21,914.	111
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To March 15th, 2800 Permits.

" 3257	16,332	105
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Included in these whiskey figures are brandy and other spirituous liquors. Possibly a few have ordered wine, one quart of whiskey for instance and one quart of wine, but these wine figures are pretty near correct,

Yours truly,

BYRON PHELPS, County Auditor,

By. *A. B. Barrall*  
Deputy

HPN/MB

## THE MAINE APPLE AND THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE

MAINE, the pioneer prohibition State of the Union, even in its days of greatest enthusiasm for aridity, never so far lost its head as to bring destruction upon the apple, one of its greatest industries.

Maine is a State of products. It produces apples of excellent quality in great quantity. Apple culture represents a large investment of money and a large employment of people in Maine.

According to the United States census reports for 1910, Maine's apple crop for that year was 3,636,181 bushels from 3,476,616 trees. The apple crop was more than 98 per cent of that of all orchard fruits, which consisted of 3,694,000 bushels, valued at \$2,208,000. The cider amounted to 939,085 gallons.

When Maine went dry in 1851, apple cider was evidently considered an innocent beverage, for it was not prescribed in the law adopted. The apple grower was not asked to dig up his orchard and plant something else. Yet cider at times is intoxicating. So-called "hard cider" is proverbially intoxicating, and intoxication from it is a kind that lasts.

But the cider industry in Maine was not, and never has been disturbed by prohibition, for the very good reason that the apple is one of the pillars of the Pine Tree State's prosperity.

The case is exactly parallel with that of California and the grape.

The grape industry—wine, raisin and table—is one of California's pillars of prosperity. It represents an investment of \$150,000,000 and brings a total yearly revenue to the State of \$30,000,000.

As will be seen, Prohibition Maine refused to pauperize her apple growers and make the production of cider a crime.

Will the voters of California repudiate the State's policy by making the production of wine a crime and branding as outlaws the owners of 170,000 acres of wine grapes?



## VERMONT AND PROHIBITION

THE vote of nearly two to one, by which the State of Vermont, on March 7th, defeated a proposed prohibitory law, shows that the people of the Green Mountain State are thoroughly convinced that high license and strict regulation of the liquor traffic are better than the unregulated sale of liquor that goes on under prohibition.

"Vermont," according to a correspondent in the "New York Evening Post," "tried prohibition for fifty years, with the result that the people became disgusted with the failure of the law to prohibit, and in 1903 went back to the license system. Although this system was satisfactory to a majority of the people, the professional agitators of the Anti-Saloon League insisted on the question being again submitted to the voters, who rejected the prohibition scheme by a majority of 14,306, the vote being: For prohibition, 16,601; against, 31,967.

"The majority in favor of license in 1903 was only 729 votes. The increase to 14,306, in spite of the vigorous State-wide campaign conducted by the Anti-Saloon League, with the aid of numerous dry orators from other States, is proof that, having tried both methods of dealing with the liquor problem, the Vermonters know that conditions are better under license than so-called prohibition.

"The prohibitionists cannot explain away this overwhelming defeat by their usual statement that the liquor interest is supported by the foreign-born voter. Only 14 per cent of the population of Vermont is foreign-born. Nor is it a question of city against country. Vermont has a larger rural than urban population. There is only one explanation, and it is all sufficient. The people of Vermont had tried prohibition for fifty years. It had miserably failed, and they did not want any further experimenting in that direction."

Why, therefore, should California adopt prohibition, when Vermont, after trying it for fifty years, cast it aside as useless and ineffective?

We have the Wyllie Local Option Law and the initiative and referendum on our statute books, and if

any incorporated city or supervisorial district wishes to abolish the saloon or regulate any particular phase of the business, it has the power to do so.

## PAY FOR WHAT YOU TAKE

THE right and justice of compensation have been recognized and confirmed by legislation in England, in Switzerland, and in Portugal, according to Lee J. Vance, in the February, 1916, Yale Law Review.

In England, when licenses are "extinguished," as it is called, just compensation is made for the licenses canceled. According to the licensing statistics, 842 licenses were extinguished in England and Wales in 1913. The average price paid was £962 12s 8d; that is, £1014 3s 1d each for 352 full licenses, and £925 12s 6d each for 490 licenses.

On January 1, 1914, there was a balance of £685,-975 5s 3d in the compensation fund. In the nine years, from 1905 to 1913, a total sum of £8,873,137 9s 8d was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £8,073,127 3s 8d was paid out in compensation for 8961 licenses.

In 1914, when the French Government prohibited the manufacture of absinthe, provision was made for compensation. On February 19, 1915, in the midst of the great war, the Chamber of Deputies of the French Republic passed a measure appropriating 14,800,000 francs (about \$2,900,000) as indemnity to the absinthe distillers and dealers.

In Switzerland, a federal decree provided for the payment of indemnities not only to the manufacturers but to employes in carrying out the federal law of

June 24, 1910, on the prohibition of absinthe. The decree (translated from the French) provided:

"Article 1. The following shall be entitled to partial indemnification in such trade as may have been directly affected in a substantial manner by the prohibition of absinthe; to be indemnified in obedience to the following provisions:

"(a) The owners and tenants (farmers) on lands on which absinthe is cultivated for the purpose of distillation.

"(b) The owners and lease holders of absinthe factories.

"(c) The paid hands, who are employed by the cultivators, as well as the employed and laborers of the manufacturers."

In 1911, the Government of Portugal, in prohibiting the manufacturing of rum in Portuguese West Africa, provided a plan whereby the planters who made rum were compensated. The indemnity was fixed at 3,000,000 escudos (about \$270,000) to be paid in proportion to the area planted with sugar cane or sweet potato intended for the manufacture of rum; 632 escudos 42c (about \$550) being allowed for each hectare (about 2½ acres) of alcohol cane, or 3 hectares planted with sweet potato. The Government of Portugal issued 30,000 bonds with three per cent interest of the value of 100 escudos (about \$93) each to run for thirty years, and allowed the planters to pay with these bonds their debts to the government on account of excise duties on rum manufactured previously to the decree. When the bonds were ready, the government paid to the planters 30 per cent of the indemnity to which each was entitled.

Are the American people less scrupulous, less just, less honest than the people of England, or of France, or of Switzerland, or of Portugal?



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

## VIEWS OF NOTABLE WOMEN AND MEN

**PROMINENT** men and women throughout the world who are leaders in nearly every field of thought, have placed themselves on record as being opposed to prohibition and in favor of the moderate use of wine.

Among them are the following:

### President Woodrow Wilson.

President Woodrow Wilson is in favor of local option on the liquor question, but does not believe prohibition should be made a part of a party program. Since the order of Secretary Daniels was issued, prohibiting the use of wine by officers in the Navy, persons in a position to obtain the President's views have learned that he will stand by his letter, written in May, 1911, while Governor of New Jersey, to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., in which he said:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self government and believe that every self governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of licenses.

"But the questions involved are social and moral and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Whenever they have been made the subject matter of party contests they have cut the lines of party organization and party action athwart to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together."

### Ex-President William H. Taft.

In an address made before the California Hotel Men's Association at Coronado in 1915, ex-President Taft said, in part:

"I do not drink anything myself, but I am a believer in moderation in everything. Let us deal with the matter in a common sense way. Let us deal with human nature as it is. Understand what the condi-



CARDINAL GIBBONS,  
Head of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.



tions are and then adopt the laws to ameliorate them. Do not put a lot of laws on our statute books that we know in our hearts we cannot enforce—just an attempt to fool the people.”

#### Cardinal Gibbons.

“I am intuitively persuaded that prohibition can never be enforced. It is calculated to make hypocrites and to lead to the manufacture of illicit whisky, replacing the good material with bad, while at the same time robbing the Government of a legitimate tax. Prohibition will never be enforced in any Christian country. It can be enforced in Mohammedan countries because the Mohammedans object to the manufacture of whisky, but not elsewhere.”

#### Thomas A. Edison.

Francis Arthur Jones, biographer of Thomas A. Edison, in his “Sixty Years of An Inventor’s Life,” says: “Total abstinence does not appeal to Edison. He does not think it a good thing, and declares that total abstainers usually are pale, with sallow complexions and abnormally large shoulders, and have a greater tendency to consumption than people who take a little wine or spirit. A small quantity of ‘cordial’ is not harmful, he thinks; it is only when taken to excess that the mischief is done. An occasional sip of champagne Edison enjoys, and he can even appreciate an occasional bottle of beer, but not the English kind, which is too heavy.”

#### Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

“Although I believe in temperance, I try to be temperate in my belief and to be sufficiently radical not to defeat the ends of my conservatism. Judging from what I see in this country, and from what I know of the conditions of things in Europe—I am decidedly of the opinion that the more wine there is produced in this country and the more freely it is transported from State to State, the less whisky will be used, and the smaller the amount of drunkenness.”

#### Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

“The Master whom I serve made drink and offered to others wine—fermented wine. He ordained its use





PROF. HUGO MUNSTERBERG,  
of Harvard University.

in the most solemn sacrament of the church. He did this in the evening before he died, when he knew he was going to die, so that he did it in the most solemn moment of his life. His practice, his injunctions and his example are entirely satisfactory to me personally."

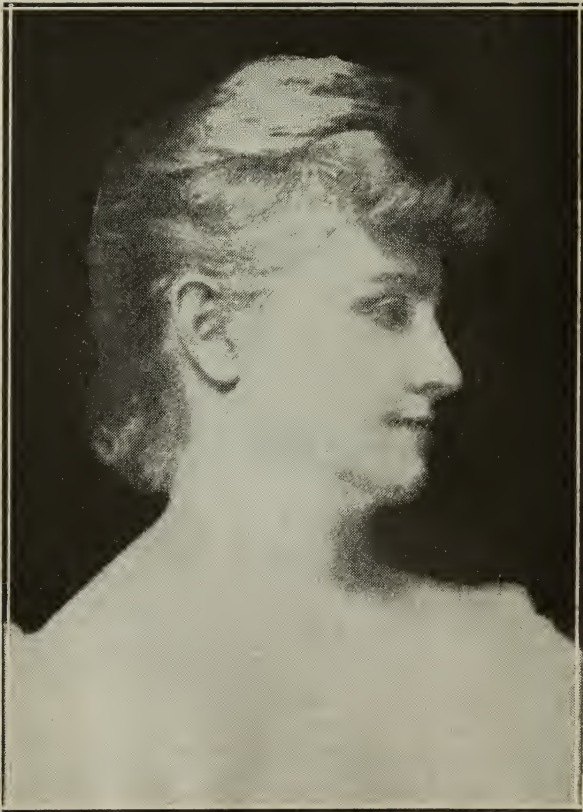
### Professor Hugo Munsterberg.

The railroads of the United States injured last year more than one hundred thousand persons and put out seven thousand hopeful lives; does any sane person argue that we ought to abolish railroads? The stock exchange has brought in the last year economic misery to uncounted homes, but even at the height of the panic no one wanted to destroy the market for industrial stock. How much crime and disaster and disease and ruin have come into the lives of American youth through women, and yet who doubts that women are the blessing of the whole national life? To say that certain evils come from a certain source suggests only to fools the hasty annihilation of the source before studying whether greater evils might not result from its destruction, and without asking whether the evils might not be reduced, and the good from the same source remain untouched and untampered with. Even if a hollow tooth aches, the modern dentist does not think of pulling it; that would be the remedy of the clumsy village barber. The evils of drink exist, and to neglect their cure would be criminal; but to rush on to the conclusion that every vineyard ought, therefore, to be devastated, is unworthy of the logic of a self governing nation.

### Samuel Gompers.

"I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the prohibition movement. I know of a better way other than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and the temperate habits in any of the personal activities of men.

"There is no movement in all the country so potent to make the people temperate as is the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of the country. Increasing wages, establishing a shorter workday, affording better tastes, better aspir-



MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON,  
California's Famous Novelist.

ations, higher ideals, which the better standard of living and freedom of burdensome hours of toil will bring, the opportunity for better homes and surroundings, and better working conditions, all of these, I repeat, have been more potent in establishing temperance and temperance habits than to inaugurate prohibition by law."

#### **Gertrude Atherton.**

"That a great—and poetical—industry should be ruined, and sane adults insulted by being informed that they are not able to take care of themselves, or, to put it another way, the temperate made to do penance for the intemperate, is not only unjust and illogical, but the passage of such a bill into a law would make our State the laughing stock of the world."

#### **Phoebe A. Hearst.**

"I am not and never have been in favor of prohibition. The W. C. T. U. people have asked me at different times (not recently) to help them, and I have always declined, not that I am not in favor of temperance, but because I did not think their methods are always wise or likely to achieve the end in view.

"I am opposed to intemperance, but not to a moderate use of wine, and I am convinced that the countries where wine is freely used are not those where the highest rate of intemperance prevails.

"In this wine-producing State especially I think it would be a mistake and do much more harm than good to establish prohibition."

#### **Emilie M. Chabot.**

"The contemplated confiscation of our beautiful vineyards and all depending industries would be a crime too dreadful to deem possible in our free land.

"I have been among wine drinkers all my life, and I can affirm that they are not drunkards, but are temperate, law-abiding citizens. The great mistake entertained is to impute alcoholic intemperance to the use of wine and beer. On the contrary the habitual drinkers of wine at meals are perfectly satisfied and do not crave a stronger stimulant.

"Listening to the advocates of total abstinence, their hearers are urged to believe that if their efforts be

crowned with success, all poverty, ignorance, crime and sickness will be conquered and done away with. 'Our nation would then be elevated above all nations.' Let us glance at the nations that have held the creed of total abstinence for almost fifteen hundred years, claiming about 150 millions pledged not to touch wine: Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Tartary, a large part of India, and the Malay countries. Shall we take them for our guiding star? The heavens forbid! Total abstinence has been tried and found wanting. Let us be wise and profit by the experience of others, and be satisfied to remain a temperate people in our own beautiful, temperate California."

Anna J. Smith, Cloverdale, Cal.

"For the purpose of acquiring authoritative information as to the amount of intemperance in a town supported, it may be said, entirely by the wine industry, the marshal of Cloverdale (population 800 to 1000) was requested to consult his records for the past year and furnish a certificate as to the result of his investigations. The following is a copy of that certificate:

'Cloverdale, Cal., June 20, 1914.

'I hereby certify that my records show that within the past year there have been sixteen cases of intoxication in Cloverdale. Of this number four were resident and twelve non-resident.

(Signed) 'F. P. CONNER,  
'Town Marshal, Cloverdale.'

"Do the imported 'reformers' and the unreasonable agitators of our own State think it just to demand as reparation for the weakness of sixteen men, the destruction of an industry that stands for forty years of patient toil?

"If so, let us reduce the matter to a simple 'problem.' If it demands the sacrifice of \$1,500,000 worth of property to atone for the offense of sixteen gluttons, how much property would be required to atone for the offense of twice as many dry superintendents and leaders who are making rash promises they cannot keep and are giving advice to the growers that our learned professors tell us is cruelly misleading?"

**Robert Louis Stevenson.**

I was interested in California wine. Indeed, I am interested in all wines, and have been all my life, from the raisin wine that a school-fellow kept secreted in his play-box up to my last discovery, those notable Valtellines that once shone upon the board of Caesar.  
\* \* \* \*

If wine is to withdraw its most poetic countenance, the sun of the white dinner-cloth, a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect—if wine is to desert us, go thy ways, old Jack!

**Thomas Jefferson.**

No nation is drunken where wine is cheap. Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle.

**John Quincy Adams.**

"Forget not, I pray you, the rights of personal freedom. Self government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his will."

**Professor Louis Agassiz.**

Before a legislative committee of Massachusetts in 1867:

"I hail with joy—for I am a temperance man and friend of temperance—I hail with joy the efforts that are being made to raise wine in this country.

"I believe that when you can have everywhere cheap, pure, unadulterated wine, you will no longer have need for either prohibitory or license laws."

**Henry Watterson.**

"Any form of prohibition or restriction bears most heavily upon the poorer classes, the rich being always able to secure whatever potations they wish."



## GREAT MEN NOT ABSTAINERS

AMONG the world's great—really great—men, not one can be found who was a total abstainer. Throughout the ages, the men whose names have gone down in history as having achieved something of real note, used wine. No matter in what direction their activities lay, whether in war or in peace, whether in religion, in literature, in art, in science, or in the strenuous field of exploration, they all used alcoholic stimulant in some form or another.

Alexander the Great was noted for his wine drinking; so was Julius Caesar. Christ and His Apostles used wine. Coming to later times, we find the names of Christopher Columbus, Dean Swift, Dryden, Pope, Napoleon Bonaparte, Lord Nelson, Voltaire, Rousseau, Edmund Burke, Gibbon, Hume, Sheridan, Fox, Goldsmith, Robert Burns, Benjamin Franklin, Byron, Walter Scott, Shakespeare, Macaulay, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Patrick Henry, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Dickens, Dumas, Herbert Spencer, Guizot, Carlyle, Mommsen, Ernest Renan, Thackeray, Washington Irving, Edgar Allen Poe, Robert Louis Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, Bismarck, U. S. Grant, Admirals Porter, Farragut and Dewey, Wagner, Verdi, Marconi and Thomas A. Edison, and an indefinitely long list of other world celebrities—all wine drinkers.

Wherever life is found on the plane of utmost endeavor, there will be found moderate drinking. The mental leaders of the world have not been prohibitionists. Total abstinence has never been found hand in hand with momentous accomplishment.

What names can the prohibitionists show to compare with those above?

Has there ever been a prohibitionist who was a really great man, great enough to have his name remembered by the average citizen of fair education—unless it be Mohammed, the first prohibitionist?

## SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

March 16th, 1916.

Grape Growers Protective Association,  
#216 Pine Street,  
San Francisco.

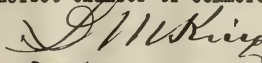
Gentlemen:-

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce it was voted to recommend to our members against the passage of the so-called Prohibition and Partial Prohibition Amendments, to be voted on at the forthcoming November election.

The Board took this action because it believes that these amendments would effectively destroy the viticultural industry of California. This Chamber is on record as favoring the viticultural industry of the state as a reputable and legitimate business, fostered by the state and deserving of support. It is therefore opposed to prohibition amendments so severe and drastic in their requirements as to destroy this business.

Yours very truly,

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce,

  
Secretary.

H/

## WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY

### No Anti-Saloon Problem

*Sacramento "Bee," February 15, 1916.*

THE same old trick of the last prohibition campaign in this State is being worked again.

"Campaigners and literary experts devoted to that cause already are writing about 'the line-up against the saloon,' and various quotations are made from the forces 'behind the anti-saloon movement.'

"Now the fact of the matter is there is no anti-saloon movement before the people of California; no anti-saloon question will be voted upon by the people of California in November next.

"There is no anti-saloon problem at issue before the voters, any more than there is one of the extermination of the sparrows.

\* \* \*

"The thing is one of the most iniquitous offenses against personal liberty and the sacredness of individual rights ever thought of anywhere.

"It is a fraud when it masquerades under the alias of 'an anti-saloon proposition.'

"It is a farce when it claims to be merely a measure to 'regulate the liquor traffic.'

"And it is an imposition throughout upon the voter, because it does not stand out in the sunlight under its true colors."

### Taxes Will Increase

*Oakland "Enquirer," March 14, 1916.*

WITH the constantly increasing percentage of non-taxable property in the State, a condition which is placing increasing burdens upon the masses, is it not well that we hesitate to destroy an immense tax-paying industry of the State, especially when by so doing no moral victory be achieved?

As the case now stands, 25 to 30 per cent of our improved property is withdrawn from taxation as being church, school and benevolently used, a condition which correspondingly increases the taxes of the householder and business man. Besides this, all public utility property of the State pays no local taxes,

but supports, instead, the State Government, thus taking out of the communities local control and support, a condition which, though wisely conceived in principle, is nevertheless, on the whole, burdensome to the home owners and business men of our cities and towns.

Already the burdens of taxation are becoming the bane of urban existence. Further curtailment of the taxable property list, as by the destruction of our winery industry, can only make conditions worse.

### Grape Growing the Issue

*Los Angeles "Times," March 30, 1916.*

THE wine industry of California ought to be and must be saved. The saloon is not the paramount issue and does not amount to so much one way or the other. It may have its rights, but those rights must not stand in the way of our vineyards. Grape growing is a legitimate industry. It is one of the largest and most profitable in the State. \* \* \* There can be no doubt that the saloon must either be modified or swept away, but surely there are enough people in California who are sufficiently temperate to avoid either extreme and who, through the wisdom of moderation, can save the nourishing grapes of our delightful vine-clad hills without regard to the saloon and the men who abuse it. Grape growing is the issue—not the saloon.

### State Has Fostered Industry

*Livermore "Herald," April 1, 1916.*

The industry has been fostered by both the national and State governments for many years and up to a very recent date. This encouragement was undoubtedly given in the belief that it was a good thing for the State. The grape men, actuated by the same belief, have invested millions in vineyards and in wineries. With the influx of new people has come a change in sentiment, and it is now sought to destroy the industry which has been built up through hard work and intelligent thought. The grape grower cannot be expected to accept the new idea without

a protest, as his very business existence is involved. He is going to fight, and fight hard, for what he assumes is his right to conduct a business which he considers not only legitimate but one of which he has always had good reason to be proud because of the endorsement it has been given by high authorities in State and nation.

Fair-minded people should look at this matter from the viticulturists' standpoint and hesitate before casting a ballot that may destroy the work and accumulation of years.

### **Discourage Subsidized Reformers**

*San Francisco "Argonaut," December 25, 1915.*

THE protection of legitimate industry ought to be one of the cardinal principles of legislation. The grape industry of California was developed in the full light of day, without a suspicion of reproach, and with the unstinted applause of the people. Its encouragement would be the surest guaranty against alcoholic excesses and the chief enemy to this form of dissipation. The grape and wine interests of the State thus built up in good faith are now worth \$150,000,000 and they ought not thus to be attacked and menaced and depreciated at election after election by men who have nothing to lose and who are "financed" by organizations largely outside of California and indifferent to its fortunes. Already the grape industry is hampered by increased revenue taxes, and now it must face a recurring attack that would destroy any trade on earth. There ought to be some power in public opinion to abash the subsidized reformers who stand at street corners and wait to be hired.

### **Why Ruin Two Great Industries?**

*Los Angeles "Record," March 9, 1916.*

THE 'Record' is frankly opposed to the two dry measures—it doesn't expect to reap any financial benefits from its stand, but it has no reason to conceal its opinion.

"The 'Record' will be glad to give each side of this controversy free use of its columns; let everybody

have their say and let the people judge when they know the truth, but so far as the judgment of the paper is concerned, it believes that these measures are dangerous; that they are not reform measures; that they will not enhance the virtues of the State in proportion to the business loss they will inflict, and that they are, at best, but stop gaps, and are neither fundamental reform measures nor based on any true program.

"There are two industries in this State that are most important. They are the grape industry and the tourist industry.

"So far as Southern California is concerned any measure that abolishes either of these sources of revenue means financial ruin to tens of thousands of workers and hundreds of business men. These proposed 'dry' measures appear designed for the sole purpose of ruining two of the chief sources of the State's income, and both the workers and the business interests for once agree that these measures are deadly to their best interests."

### Confiscation Without Compensation

*San Francisco "Call," April 30, 1914*

THE financial calamity which would follow the adoption of the proposed amendment would be commensurable with the San Francisco fire, BUT THERE WOULD BE NO REIMBURSING INSURANCE. It, too, would render its thousands homeless, for a man is never so homeless as when forced out of employment and means of following his trade or occupation. It, too, would mean the destruction of property, inflicting irreparable damage, for IT WOULD END ABSOLUTELY THE PRODUCTIVITY OF 170,000 ACRES OF FERTILE CALIFORNIA LAND, for the productivity of land is ended when there is no use for its products. Capital valued at \$150,000,000 would be practically annihilated. Some of the grape land would in time be put to other uses. Orchards could be planted, but in that case from six to ten years would pass before the trees would be bearing, and during that period how could the land owner and his workmen live?



## Viticulture An Asset to California

*Sacramento "News," February 27, 1916.*

NOTHING is gained for the advancement of civilization in the adoption of radical prohibition measures, such as are now enforced in Oregon and Washington. On its face, it is positively absurd to stop the manufacture of beer in those States and at the same time permit beer and other liquors manufactured in other States to be imported and consumed by the people residing in Washington and Oregon. Common sense suggests to a mind with ordinary reasoning capacity that if it is wrong to manufacture alcoholic liquors, it certainly must be wrong to permit their consumption.

California is a great vineyard State and produces millions of gallons of standard wines annually. No one has ever demonstrated that the consumption of these wines has proved a detriment to society, here or anywhere.

California wants to retain her vineyards, wineries and her breweries because they are great legitimate industries. The products of these institutions are not harmful to the people because they are not consumed in excessive quantities, and with this fact in mind, how absurd it would be for the people of the great State of California in their calmer moments to vote for the annihilation of these helpful industries representing investment of hundreds of millions of dollars.

# Save California's

{ WINE GRAPE  
RAISIN GRAPE  
TABLE GRAPE }

# Vineyards

**"PROHIBITION.** Initiative measure adding Article XXIV to Constitution. Defines alcoholic liquor. After January 1, 1920, prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of same, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes under restrictions prescribed by law. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Declares payment of Internal Revenue Tax prima facie evidence of violation. Declares this amendment shall not affect prohibitory laws, or ordinances, enacted before such date, or be construed as in conflict with Article XXIV-A of Constitution if latter article is adopted, and that this amendment supersedes that article on that date."

1

Yes

No

X

Stamp "X"  
Here



**"INITIATIVE AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XXIV-A TO CONSTITUTION.** Defines alcoholic liquors; after January 1, 1918, prohibits its possession, gift, or sale in any saloon, dram shop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, club, dance hall or other place of public resort; prohibits sale, accepting or soliciting orders anywhere except in pharmacies for certain purposes and by manufacturers on premises where manufactured, under delivery and quantity restrictions. Owner or manager of all such places to prevent drinking therein. Restricts transportation. Payment Internal Revenue tax prima facie evidence of violation. Prescribes and authorizes penalties. Neither repeals nor limits state or local prohibition, or Article XXIV of Constitution."

2

Yes

No

X

Stamp "X"  
Here



## Vote "N0" on Both Prohibition Amendments

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AT ONE CENT EACH

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GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
216 PINE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# **330,000 Acres of Land are Devoted to Grapes in California**

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**150,000 People are  
Employed in the  
Vineyards, Wineries  
and Packing Houses**

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**The Investment is  
\$150,000,000**





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